

The peek-a-boo waists this year are simply peek-a-beauties.

People at Port Arthur have almost forgotten what a quiet summer evening is like.

There are better ways of taking a vacation than getting sunstruck. Try some of the other ways.

Is it solstitial enough for you? That's the way they ask the inevitable question down in Boston.

An Aurora bank cashier lost \$90,000 speculating in steel. And it doesn't seem to have helped steel a bit.

It has been discovered that whiskey has a peculiar effect on brunettes. It certainly makes them light-headed.

The Japanese are taking to baseball. The result of this will be an unlimited output of grand stand fans.

It has been discovered that a new counterfeit \$10 United States note is in circulation. Don't take any political bribes.

Hawaii is a rapid assimilator. A legislator has just been sent to jail there for conspiracy to defraud the territory.

In Australia grafter means a doer of hard and faithful work. Now we understand why they call that country the antipodes.

The prince of Monaco is coming over. He will be welcomed with conflicting emotions. He has got a lot of Yankee money.

"Who are the truly great?" asks Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis. We refuse to guess until the batting averages have been figured up.

Mr. Rockefeller has found a preparation that is making his hair grow, and it is whispered that it is nothing but common kerosene.

As the theatrical season does not open until September, we can hardly expect a dramatization of the Perdicaris affair before that time.

There is a restaurant at the St. Louis exposition where forty-eight languages are spoken. But money does the talking that is listened to.

Whatever may be said of the morals of the Princess Chimay, it does seem a little rough on her to support all her previous husbands, as she calls them.

A federal judge has held that the press has a right to criticize a judge. Now doth ye editor proceed to dip his pen in vitriol and say a few things.

Oxford university has conferred the degree of doctor of civil law upon Mr. Howells. America's most famous man of letters may now add a few more to his name.

A contemporary congratulates St. Louis on having pulled off its first big world's fair free "without loss of life." No loss of life? What about those thirty black cats?

It is alleged that a good deal of the ice cream of commerce contains glue. Well, that wouldn't be so bad if we could have the assurance that the glue was not adulterated.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is reported enjoying himself in London, and congratulating himself on escaping the vigilance of the English newspaper men. That's dead easy.

Correspondent Emerson, who was shot as a spy by the Russians, sends a vivid account of the event to the American press. Clearly, the report was a slight exaggeration.

There is nothing novel in the announcement that a man has cured himself of insanity by shooting himself in the head. The novelty is found in the fact that he is still alive.

English newspapers are calling the marquis of Anglesey a fool because he ran into debt to the tune of \$3,000,000 in six years. In this country he would be classed as a Napoleon of finance.

It may somewhat dampen the beginner's enthusiasm to be told that there are over two million five hundred thousand different hands in poker, and but one sure winner in the whole lot.

Eastern chemists have sent an expedition to Texas to collect 50,000 bee-stings to be made into a rheumatism cure. Wouldn't it be cheaper and easier for every rheumatic person to keep a bee?

A man at Athens, Ohio, is credited with having entertained 1,000 friends at a dinner. The occasion was remarkable, as he is thought to be the only Ohio man with 1,000 friends who is not holding or seeking a political office.

When a man is so spectacularly honest that his neighbors familiarly refer to him as "Honest John" or "Honest Bill," or whatever his first name may be, it is unfair to tempt him with a position of private or public trust.

GET A PLATFORM

THEN COMES SPEECHES NOMINATING CANDIDATES.

LITTLETON NAMES MR. PARKER

D. M. Delmas Places Before the Convention the Claims of W. R. Hearst—Immense Throng Visits Auditorium to Hear the Speeches.

ST. LOUIS—Much of Friday was lost in waiting for the committee having in preparation the platform, the convention not reassembling until 8 p. m.

The democratic national convention Friday night adopted a platform by a viva voce vote and listened to nominating speeches for president. Judge Alton B. Parker was named by Martin W. Littleton and William Randolph Hearst by D. M. Delmas.

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.



Both orators were applauded at length. Anti-Parker delegates attempted to create enthusiasm for their candidates, but the Parker men remained undisturbed and unconcerned.

Nominating speeches for the favorite son candidates and seconding speeches for both Parker and Hearst occupied the convention for several hours.

The convention hall seats about 10,500 people, and from appearance hundreds more had been admitted. The floor and upper galleries contained thousands of sweltering men and women oblivious of the fact that the crowded condition of the hall endangered every life.

The Coliseum interior looked like a huge basin with bottom and sides formed by closely packed persons. Not an aisle could be seen. They were filled by spectators who could find no other place. Outside and in the crowds were the same, except for the fact that those within the hall were satisfied and those without were turbulent.

As soon as the convention had been called to order Chairman Clark announced that the report of the committee on resolutions was ready.

Senator Daniel read the report as chairman of the committee. The confusion was so great that not a word

could be heard ten feet from the platform.

The great climax of the convention—the nomination of a candidate for president—followed immediately upon the adoption of the platform. Chairman Clark proceeded to that order of business without delay.

Alabama was called, and yielded to New York. Mr. Littleton's speech immensely pleased the audience, and when he concluded pandemonium reigned. Flags were waved, banners held aloft and great as was the crowd, delegates carrying the standards of the Parker states paraded through the convention, pushing, tramping and fighting all who obstructed their progress.

The scene was one of tremendous confusion. Then was enacted a scene that recalled an incident of the democratic convention in Chicago which nominated W. J. Bryan. Like Minnie Murray, the "woman in white," who from a gallery over the stage led the cheering for Bryan, two girls in white sprang to the front of the platform

and waved flowers and flags. The young women were Misses Adele and Evaline Haywood of St. Louis. With renewed outburst the immense throng cheered them until a picture of Judge Parker on a six by nine canvas was displayed. Thunderous cheering continued fully fifteen minutes. Another ten minutes elapsed before the chairman dared to call the next state.

Arkansas yielded to Tennessee and Senator Carmack took the platform and seconded the nomination of Judge Parker. There was great confusion during the speech. California, a Hearst state, was next in order. D. M. Delmas of that state was recognized, and there was some cheering as he made his way to the platform, but it was not prolonged. The hall was a bedlam when Mr. Delmas concluded.

Port Arthur Fleet Intact.

PARIS.—The French ambassador at St. Petersburg has been advised by the foreign office in response to his inquiries relative to the Japanese report of the destruction of some Russian ships at Port Arthur, the government answering that Vice Admiral Togo's report was incorrect, as subsequent official reports from Port Arthur showed that the Russian fleet was intact.

CHICAGO LIMITED DITCHED.

Fast Train on the Wabash Wrecked Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Litchfield, Ill., says the Chicago limited on the Wabash railroad, due in St. Louis at 7 p. m., and half an hour late, was wrecked inside the city limits. The train struck an open switch and was overturned, and seven of the nine cars burned.

It is believed that twenty persons perished in the second and third coaches and that forty were injured.

Later.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Litchfield, Ill., says that nineteen dead and a number are missing as a result of the wreck on the Wabash railroad here last night, when train No. 11, from Chicago, left the track at a misplaced switch and crashed into a line of freight cars standing on a sidetrack. Seven hundred persons were on the ill-fated train at the time it dashed into the sidetrack.

The work of clearing the debris is progressing as rapidly as possible. The remains of Hon. I. R. Mills, internal revenue collector of the central Illinois district, were sent to his home in Decatur this morning. Hundreds of people who are in the city from various points visited the scene of the wreck. The telegraph offices have been besieged with dispatches from friends and relatives of the ill-fated train. Edward T. Clapp, chief clerk in the office of the president of the Wabash, stated to the Associated Press today that from all that could be learned, the misplaced switch at Litchfield was tampered with by some outside person. They had no definite information as to who the culprit might be. A thorough investigation will be held, said Mr. Clapp, after which President Ramsey will be in a position to make a statement.

Mexico's Presidential Election.

MEXICO CITY.—Reports from many points show that the presidential election passed off quietly. Several thousand electors who were chosen will assemble in this city during the second week of July for the purpose of voting for the candidates for president. President Diaz will have no opposition. The press quite generally is favorable to Ramon Corral, at present minister of the interior, for the vice presidency and he will no doubt be elected.

TIEN TSIN.—A telegram from Chin Wang Tao says the British gunboat Espiegle reached there on her return from New Chwang on July 8. It was originally intended to prevent the Espiegle from leaving Chin Wang Tao for New Chwang but the message to this end was received too late. The Russians did not allow her to enter the harbor of New Chwang. This evidently was pre-arranged for the British consul at New Chwang, C. Gross, boarded the gunboat outside the harbor and communicated with officers.

Mr. Healy Talked Plainly.

LONDON.—In the course of the discussion of the Irish land bill in the house of commons Timothy M. Healy nationalist, fiercely attacked John E. Redmond, the Irish leader for selling his estate on the basis of twenty-four and a half years' purchase. His remarks were greeted with a prolonged uproar and cries of "traitor." Mr. Healy said the nationalists had honored him (Healy) by turning him out of the party in December, 1900. This statement was fiercely resented by the nationalists.

WASHINGTON.—Consul General Gottschalk at Calao, reported to the state department by cable today that cholera had broken out at Salaverry, a Peruvian coast town.

Railroad Wins the Suit.

WASHINGTON.—As a result of the allowances made by the Union Pacific railroad to the grain elevators of the Peavey Co., at Council Bluffs and Kansas City, the Interstate commerce commission holds that the compensation paid for the elevator or transfer service by the Union Pacific is not unreasonable, that the Union Pacific is entitled to perform the work itself or hire it done by others and is not guilty of wrong doing because they are aided more or less in other lines of business in which they are engaged.

TICKET IS NAMED

PARKER AND DAVIS DEMOCRACY'S STANDARD BEARERS.

BOTH ARE BY ACCLAMATION

Two Full Nights of Strenuous Work and Much Excitement—Friends of Parker Have the Situation Well in Hand.

ST. LOUIS.—The national democratic convention met Friday morning, but the committee on platform being unable to report, after an hour's session, adjournment was taken to 8 o'clock in the evening.

Reassembling at that time, the session was continuous for ten hours, nomination of Judge Parker for the presidency taking place at 5:40 a. m. It was a night of impassioned oratory and of taunting invective. For ten hours sensational demonstrations were in evidence.

Parker lacked just nine votes when the first roll call was ended, but before the vote was announced Idaho changed six votes to Parker and Nebraska followed with two. Parker now lacked but one, and West Virginia gave him thirteen and Washington ten, making brought his total to 698.

Before this could be announced, Governor Dockery of Missouri withdrew Cockrell's name, and moved that Parker's nomination be made unanimous. This was done with a yell and a demonstration was started. The ballot stood as follows: Parker, 658; Hearst, 200; Cockrell, 42; Wall, 27; Olney, 37; McClellan, 3; Miles, 3; Gray, 8; Williams, 8; Towne, 2; Coler, 1. Total, 988.

Two-thirds was required to nominate. He speedily got the required number by the change of Idaho, Nevada and West Virginia, whose votes brought his total to 698.

The vote of Nebraska upon the presidential nominees was divided as follows: Hearst, 4; Cockrell, 4; Olney, 1; Gray, 1; Wall, 1; Miles, 1; Patterson, 4.

Everybody was too tired to engage in much enthusiasm, and a motion to adjourn to 5 p. m. was greeted with a howl of affirmation, as the 11,000 spectators and 1,000 delegates made a break for the exits.

All night long these thousands had sat patiently and watched the waging of a most extraordinary battle.

The climax of the night of sensationalism came at 4 o'clock in the morning, when, after eight hours of noisy clamor, William Jennings Bryan, in the midst of absolute silence, began a speech, in which he seconded the nomination of Cockrell of Missouri.

It was the event for which the convention had been waiting. He was fighting to prevent the nomination of Parker. But he was leading a forlorn hope. In a fiery speech he seconded the nomination of every candidate except Parker.

Senator Daniel concluded his reading of the compromise platform at 8:55 Friday night, and immediately moved its adoption. His was carried by an overwhelming vote, as a part of the prearranged program. The utmost confusion reigned during the reading, Daniel's voice being wholly inaudible in the great hall.

Immediately after the adoption of the platform Chairman Williams ascended the steps and shouted, above the din which greeted him: "The clerk will now call the roll of states for the nomination of a candidate for president."

For a few moments the convention was in an uproar, the galleries joining. Then the secretary succeeded in making himself heard, as he called the name of the first state, in alphabetical order, Alabama.

"Alabama yields to the Empire State of New York," screamed Delegate Russell, jumping upon his chair, and a roar of cheers went up as Martin W. Littleton of New York mounted the platform.

With the first words spoken in Littleton's strong, rich voice, silence fell upon the vast assemblage, and he was given the closest attention as he made the speech nominating the man whom destiny had already picked as the choice of the party.

Only now and then were there brief outbursts of applause and cheers, when the speaker delivered a telling sentence. These demonstrations swelled into a roar of approval when Littleton said:

"If you ask me why Judge Parker has been silent, I answer because he has not attempted to be the master of his party, but is content to be its servant."

As he concluded his speech, the roar became a hurricane, thunderous, tumultuous, passing beyond all control. States in the Parker column tore their standards from the fastenings and began a wild, shrieking march around the hall; the Michigan delegation mounting the platform and planting its huge banner behind the chair, while thousands of voices were joined in a frenzy of sound.

When Iowa was reached in the roll

call one of the delegates started a small riot by referring to his state's "unpurchased and unpurchasable delegation." A roar of protest followed, which continued until the speaker was compelled to leave his place and find a seat in the section assigned to Alabama.

At 3:35 in the morning, just as the first gleam of daylight appeared, William J. Bryan appeared upon the platform and was given a tumultuous ovation. By consent, the time limit upon speechmaking was removed to permit him to address the convention, defining his position.

He spoke for fifty minutes, swaying the great assembly with his passionate sentences concerning the history of the party during the last eight years. His hearers were with him in sympathy, swept along by what was perhaps the most remarkable address he has ever made.

Nebraska, he stated, would not insist upon any one nominee, but would loyally support any man of character and good repute who might be chosen by the party. He concluded, in a wild whirl of applause, by seconding the nomination of Cockrell of Missouri.

Mr. Bryan was attentively listened to, but his words had not the effect of changing opinion, as the nomination of Judge Parker on the first ballot fully demonstrated.

WATSON AND TIBBLES.

The Springfield Convention Chooses a Georgia and a Nebraska Editor.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Thomas E. Watson of Georgia for president and Thomas H. Tibbles of Nebraska for vice president was the ticket nominated by the populist national convention.

The names of William V. Allen of Nebraska and Samuel W. Williams of Indiana were also placed before the convention for president, but before the list of states had been completed in the roll call their names were withdrawn and Watson was nominated by acclamation. Former Senator Allen made good his word that he would not enter into any scramble for the nomination. While the nominations were being made he twice instructed the chairman of the Nebraska delegation to say that his name must not go before the convention. In the face of this, however, he received over forty votes.

Whether Mr. Watson will accept the nomination or not no one in the convention seems to know and all efforts to secure definite information failed. Watson was quoted as saying that if the democrats at St. Louis would nominate Hearst he would support him for president.

Williams of Indiana received only a few votes, soon withdrawing and moving to make Watson's nomination unanimous.

There were five nominations for vice president, Thomas H. Tibbles of Nebraska, Theodore B. Rynder of Pennsylvania, L. H. Weller of Iowa, George E. Washburn of Massachusetts and Samuel W. Williams of Indiana. The two latter declined and Tibbles received all the votes on the first ballot.

J. A. Mallet of Texas was chosen permanent chairman.

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THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Henry G. Davis of West Virginia Nominated by Acclamation.

ST. LOUIS—With the announcement of the nomination of Chief Justice Alton B. Parker early in the morning an adjournment was taken until afternoon, and the great convention hall was quickly emptied of its wearied delegates and spectators. The terrific strain of the night was over and there was a general movement in the direction of the hotels.

It was 5:37 when the afternoon session opened. A motion was made and adopted that speeches nominating candidates for the vice presidency be limited to ten minutes, that five minutes be allowed for seconding speeches and that the number be limited to three.

Roll call of states was then called for the presentation of candidates for vice president. Alabama was called several times with no response, but finally Mr. Russell of that state announced that Alabama would give way to Illinois.

Samuel Olschuler of Illinois arose and announced that Freeman Morris would speak for that state.

Mr. Morris took the platform to name James R. Williams of Illinois.

The roll call of states proceeded and when Nebraska was reached the response was a statement that it waited with interest the choice of New York. New York requested to be passed when called on the roll.

Maryland seconded the nomination of Davis of West Virginia.

At this point in the session there was uproar over rumors of a telegram that had been received from Judge Parker, nominee for the presidency, which Senator Cuthbertson of Texas and others thought ought to be considered before the convention went any further. The former said: "For reasons which are obvious to all the delegates here it seems to me that we ought not to proceed at this time to nominate a candidate for vice president."

Adjournment was thereupon taken. The leaders disappeared and the session closed with an atmosphere of tense expectancy as to what would occur when it reconvened at 7:30 p. m.

The convention did not go into session promptly at the time appointed, although the greater number of delegates and alternates were in their seats, keyed up to a high pitch of excitement over the possible events of the night.

During the course of the proceedings the following message from Judge Parker was read:

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention today shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my views should be made known to the convention, and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment."

A message was proposed to be sent to Judge Parker as follows:

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform." (Applause.)

A great deal of discussion followed, some favoring sending of the message, others not.

Bryan said he was opposed to sending the telegram as framed. "If the gold standard is a good thing, then why run away from it? Why not put it into your platform?"

His declaration that the sending of the telegram to Judge Parker was a declaration for the gold standard side and his statement that if the democracy was to say so frankly was greeted with a shriek of applause from the galleries, and one man with a strong voice yelled, "That's right."

Loud applause greeted Mr. Bryan's remark that it was a manly thing in Judge Parker to express his opinions before the convention adjourned, but it would have been a manlier thing had he spoken before the convention met, was again cheered.

After some further debate a roll call was ordered on the question of the adoption of the reply to Judge Parker's message. As the roll call proceeded it was evident that the motion to send the message to Judge Parker would be carried by an overwhelming majority. The result was announced to be 774 ayes and 191 noes, and the message was ordered sent by the convention.

The vote closed the incident. It had been provocative of some feeling and much anxiety on the part of the party leaders, but from the first of the evening session it was evident that they had the situation well in hand.

The order of business now went back to the point where Governor Vardaman sprung the Parker telegram rumor and a recess when the roll of states was about to be called on the vote for the nomination for a candidate for vice president and the chair directed that the roll should be called. Announcement of the vote revealed that Henry G. Davis of West Virginia had received 652 votes, being 150 less than the necessary two-thirds. He then received the nomination by acclamation.